THE VEENDAM IN PORT.

HER SHAFT BROKE TWICE DURING THE VOYAGE.

ACCIDENT NUMBER TWO GAVE THE PASSENGERS

A CHANCE TO WATCH THE ANTICS

OF A SPORTIVE WHALE.

The Netherlands-American steamship Veendam, ously reported as disabled at sea, arrived e yesterday morning. The Veendam left Rotterdam on May 9 and Boulogne on May 10, When five days out of Boulogne her main shaft broke, and she signalled a passing steamer, the Flandre. The La Flandre was an oil-tank steamer, bound for Baltimore. She towed the ndam for several hours until the broken ft was spliced, when the Veendam went on under her own steam.

The La Flandre signalled pilot-boat No. 4 off the Georges Eanks, and told the story, as well as flags could tell it, of the accident to the Veendam and of her towing the disabled ship. The story brought in by the Veendam yesterday is as fol-

On Friday, May 15, when the Veendam was off the Grand Banks the engines suddenly stopped and a trembling was felt all over the ship, which gave the passengers on board warning that something unusual had happened. The sea was smooth and little wind was blowing at the time. It was found upon examination that the shaft had broken across diagonally near the engine. That evening, when divine service was held in the saloon, Captain Roggeveen announced to the passengers that there was no danger, and that repairs were already under way and that the ship was provisioned for six weeks.

Early the next morning rockets were sent up from the Veendam and the signal was seen by the tank steamer La Flandre. She came alongside and took the Veendam in tow. On Sunday the hawser by which La Flandre was towing the Veendam parted and both Vessels anchored for the night in a dense fog. At 3 o'clock the next afternoon the Veendam was able to make headway under her own steam and soon left La Flandre

On Tuesday morning the shaft again broke La Flandre was not in sight, and on all the waste of waters there was not a vessel to answer her signals for assistance.

On Tuesday night, however, the shaft was re paired a second time, and the Veendam started again on her way for this port. On Tuesday morning while the steamer was at anchor and the engineers were at work upon her shaft the fog lifted and the passengers forgot their anxiety in watching the antics of a huge whale which for an hour disported itself about the ship.

When the Veendam, under her own steam, arrived safe in port yesterday the saloon passengers gave the following testimonial to Captain Rog-

Steamer Veendam, May 25, 1891.

The undersigned first-cabin passengers on the steamer Veendam, sailing May 9, 1891, from Rotterdam for New-York, desire to give formal and hearty expression for grateful sense of the saili and care with which the captain, Adrian Roggeveen, with his officers and the chief engineer. Eustachius Hermanus, Josephus Sevenije, with his assistants, under circumstances of great difficulty and danger, have by the blessing of Divine Providence , brought us safely to our desired haven.

DETECTIVES WATCH HIS BEDSIDE.

THE SICK CITY TREASURER CHARGED WITH

ANOTHER EMBEZZLEMENT OF 6907,804. Philadelphia, May 20,-City Treasurer Bardsley's was still so serious this morning that he was unable to appear before Magistrate Pole to answer to the charge of misappropriating \$39,000 of the certificate setting forth that it would be dangerous to attempt to make Mr. Bardsley leave his bed, but stating that he would probably be able to appear in a next, and ball was fixed at \$25,000. The city au-thorities have kept him under close surveillance. Attorney-General Hensel had an affidavit prepared

and presented to Magistrate Pole this afternoon, charg-ing Bardsley with having collected \$307,604 belonging to the State of Pennsylvania and failing to account Bardsley's ball from \$25,000 to \$50,000. In view of Mr. Bardsley's present condition, it is

tectives will be withdrawn from the house mitment was given to Chief Wood, with instructions, in case Mr. Bardsley is able to be out before Friday,

furnished.

Harrishurg, Penn., May 25.—Governor Pattison tonight sent to the Senate the nomination of William
Redwood Wright to be City Treasurer of Philadelphia,
vices John Bardsley. He states in his communication
that the nomination is made in view of the grave conlitions and complications in Philadelphia as to the

THE SEARCH FOR THE FUGITIVE PRESIDENT. Norfolk, Va., May 25 (Special).-Deputy Marshal Cross, who went from Norfolk Saturday afternoon to Newport News, failed to find Marsh, of the broken Keystone Bank, supposed to be at Newport News for the purpose of taking passage on the Brazilian mail Persons from Philadelphia who were interested and who knew Marsh well were there and the steamer was him could be found. United States District-Attorney Marsh had been arrested, sent United States Deputy Marshal J. L. Marshall to Newport News to carry the prisoner back. He left this place early this morning on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad with another Philadelphian, presumably to scour the interior towns. Philadelphia detectives have been at Newport News for a week, having been led to believe that Marsh would before the bank failed, that he was going to that place.

of Thurlow, Penn., think that Marsh is in hiding at a hotel there, but hesitate to make a descent on the house on the meagre evidence they possess. The house is closely watched. A description of the missing man has been sent to various United States and foreign ports. A reward of \$1,000 is offered for Marsh's ar-

FILING MORIGAGES AT MIDNIGHT. Trenton, N. J., May 25 .- Counsel for the Star Rub night and then, by a special arrangement, had the County Clerk's office opened to record mortgages aggregating nearly half a million of dollars against the property of the concern. This hasty proceeding, it is believed, was due to the fear that other creditor than those preferred might get a receiver appointed before the mortgages could be made of record. Fol-000; to Thomas A. Bell, secretary, \$88,000; to Philip P. Dunn and William J. Vannest, other officials, \$56,000 and \$47,000 respectively; to the First National Eank of Trenton, \$56,000; to the Bordentown Banking Company, \$32,000; to Mahlor Hutchinson, of Eordentown, \$55,000; to W. C. Ivins, \$12,000; to A. V. Manning, \$10,000, and to the Trenton Banking Company, \$12,000.

ANOTHER INVESTIGATION IN CHICAGO. Chicago, May 25 (Special).—The agrouncement was made this evening that the Grand Jury had summoned the Board of County Commissioners to appear before it. No one knew what the sudden order meant and there was much speculation as to whether or not another "bootle investigation" was to be district. Ever sifice "boodle investigation" was to be started. Ever since the Grand Jury convened, rumor has been rife to the effect that the Board would be investigated. No one of the commissioners could be found who had any idea what the charges are.

St. Louis, May 25.—Frederick C Mehl, who in ecember last was discovered to have emberzied \$70,000 to \$80,000 from the Mueller Brothers Furni-ture Company, pleaded guilty on two counts in the Criminal Court to-day and was sentenced to eight years in the penitentiary.

PASSING ITS SECOND READING IN THE NEW-

FOUNDLAND HOUSE. ATTEMPT TO PREVENT THE OFFICIAL FLAGS

FROM BEING HOISTED ON THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY-LORD KNUTSFORD'S BILL

NOT TO BE WITHDRAWN.

[BY TBLEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] embly on Saturday night the delegates' draft of a and the treatics passed its second reading. Only three force only one year. The British Government has not accepted it; and Lord Knutsford's bill will not be withdrawn. A dispatch from the delegates in London asked that the third reading be deferred until further advices shall have been received. The Council will pass the delegates' measure unanimously. The reason assigned for passing it is to sustain the delegates' The Queen's birthday was yesterday, and on Saturernment House and the Colonial building were cut, to prevent the hoisting of the flags. An attempt to burn the flagstaff on the Government House failed; the attempt indicates the anti-British feeling.

London, May 25 .- In the lobby of the House of Comons to-day the Newfoundland delegates expressed their disappointment at the unconciliatory attitude of day, also in withholding definite assurance that the Newfoundiand Legislature's bill would be regarded as a purely temporary settlement of the questions in a purely temporary sectional.

dispute.

prais, May 25.—Admiral Valion has been appointed president of the committee of the Chamber of Deputies appointed to consider the Newfoundland bill.

CLEMENCY FOR SIBERIAN CONVICTS.

MANY SENTENCES TO BE COMMUTED ON THE CZAREWITCH'S ARRIVAL AT YLADIVOSTOCK. St. Petersburg, May 25 .- Upon the arrival of the Czarewitch at Vladivostock an imperial rescript will be Ozarewitch to lay the first sod of the Vladivostock sec tion of the Trans-Siberian Railway. The rescript will continue: "Your participation in this truly National enterprise undertaken by me will serve as fresh proof

and the rest of my Empire." A ukase will accompany the imperial rescript, signalizing the occasion by special acts of clemency toward the convicts of Siberia. The sentences of the hard-labor convicts whose behavior has been good will be reduced two-thirds. Convicts who have been set tenced to imprisonment in Siberia for life will have their sentences reduced to twenty years' confine civil rights now accorded to exiled settlers. You full prisoners and the majority of deported criminals will also have their sentences reduced. Imprisoned convicts, by this ukase, will enter into full possess their civil rights after serving fifteen years in Siberia, subject to the discretion of the Governors.

No mentiln is made of political offenders, so it is presumed that they are included in the benefits conferred upon Siberian prisoners by the ukase.

FRANCE STILL HOLDS THE MELINITE SECRET.

Paris, May 25.-M. de Freychet, President of the Council and Minister of War, in the Chamber of Deputies to-day, referring to the arrest of Emile Tripone, an officer of the French territorial army and agent for the Armstrong Gun Works, on a charge denied that any documents had been abstracted from the Ministry of War. M. de Freycinet added that no accurate plans had been published in relation to the manufacture of melinite. The officers who had been implicated by M. Turpin could be completely exonerated from the charges made against them. The mechanism for exploding melinite remained in sole

possession of the War Office. M. de Freycinet's remarks were greeted with cheers.
London, May 25.—The Armstrongs, referring to the
arrest of Tripone and Turpin in Paris, state that
Turpin represented to them that he was free to negotiate for the sale of his invention, the French Government having adopted important improvements, of the nature alt solely with Turpin; that they learned nothing pel," was the first speaker. of which he was ignorant; that they (the Armstrongs)

a pamphlet written by M. Turpin, the inventor of melstealing the secret of the manufacture of the new explosive, and with selling it to the Armstrongs.

THE POPE'S ENCYCLICAL.

Rome, May 25.—The Pope has ordered popular trans-lations of his recent encyclical letter to be distributed to workingmen of all countries. The encyclical is conof Cardinal Manning and Cardinal Gibbons, as oppose to the French economic school under Bishop Freppel and as a direct development of Cardinal Gibbons's attitude in regard to the Knights of Labor. President Carnot. Emperor William and Emperor Francis Joseph have sent messages to the Pope congratulating him upon the encyclical letter.

St. Petersburg, May 25.—It is reported here that the Russian Government is preparing for a wholesale series of domiciliary police visits throughout this city and its suburbs, and that all Hebrews discovered will be imprisoned and conveyed, later on, to the Hebrew Pale It is added that the programme for this movement will be ready in about two weeks.

It is stated that General Ignaticff, Governor of the Province of Kieff, speaking to a colleague in regard to the Hebrews, said recently: "I will make Kieff too hot for the whole brood of rascals, rights or no rights." Reports received here from Kieff indicate that this policy is being vigorously carried out.

A BRILLIANT BALL IN PARIS.

Paris, May 25 .- The British Charitable Fund ball at affair of the season. The British Ambassador and Lady Lytton and all the prominent members of the British and American colonies, were present, the guests including Mr. Whitelaw Reid, the United States Minister; Mr. Thomas B. Reed, ex-Speaker of the American House of Representatives; Premier Mercer, of Quebec, and Mr. Fabre, the Canadian Agent.

NEW SHIPS FOR THE HAWAHAN TRADE. San Francisco, May 25.—Contracts have been let baseow for the construction of two steel ships for the Hawaiian trade. One of the ships is to be of 3.300 tons and the other of 4,000 tons, and they will cost about \$100,000 each. They are destined for the carrying trade, and will ply between San Francisco, Po-Townsend and the Hawalian Islands. The Interisland Navigation Company, of Hawaii, will be part owners, and ship-owners here will also be interested.

Rome, May 25 .- It is reported that the Minister of Foreign Affairs has gone to Milan in order to obtain the King's signature to a decree advancing the duty on petroleum. It is said that this step is being taken on account of the large quantities of petroleum which are on the way to Italy from the United States.

AUSTRALIA TO JOIN THE POSTAL UNION. Vienna, May 25.-The Australian delegates to the Postal Congress have announced that the Australian pionles will join the International Postal Union in

Papama, May 17.—Bolivia has entered the Universa Postal Union, and there will hereafter be an improve

NOT COUNT KALNOKY'S NEPHEW. Vienna, May 25.-Inquiries made here show the Baron Rudolf Kalnoky de Korospatak, who is said to have fought a duel yesterday in Chicago with a young Southerner, is not a nephew of Count Kalnoky, of this city. Count Kalnoky has no relative bearing the

THE CANADIAN SEALING FLEET. Ottawa, May 25 .- Twenty-nine Canadians schoopers

DELEGATES BILL ADVANCED. 2,042. This year forty-nine vessels owned and fitted out in Victoria have sailed north, their tennage aggre gating 3,203, and their aggregate value being \$425,150. One thousand and eighty-two men are engaged in seal hunting, 643 being white men and 439 Indians.

EUROPE AND THE WORLD'S FAIR.

SUGGESTION THAT SOME AMERICAN CROSS THE OCEAN TO CORRECT MISAPPRE-

London, May 25 .- James Dredge, Editor of "En gineering," whose efforts to arouse English interest in the Columbian Exposition at Chicago have already been noticed in these dispatches, is in direct communiment of the British Commission. He says the arrange ments for the commission are still incomplete, and thinks this is not remarkable, as nothing, he adds, seems to be done from Chicago to hasten them. In his opinion, the dispatch printed here a few days ago, purporting to come from Chicago, about the abandosment of the Chicago Exhibition as an international undertaking, has had a damaging influence with the general public. The announcement that foreign exhibits are as being at least well founded. Continuing, Mr. Dredge said:

"This malicious dispatch-for I shall assume it to be malicious until officially informed to the contrary-is likely to inflict damage on the exhibition in other minds than that of the general public. The other day an important official, who has taken much interest in the Chicago Exhibition, assured me that the interna-tional character would be abandoned, but I found his only authority for so thinking was this dispatch. There appears to me only one way by which attacks of this confidence and respect, come from Chicago and pass a few weeks in this country, to tell the public the truth, do the same thing in France and in Germany. By this simple means universal interest would be awakened, and untrue dispatches would lose all their power A man in Chicago who could do this work perfectly is Mr. Butterworth. He fought the battle of the Exhibi tion at Washington, he is known and highly respected in Europe, and he is an orator. Moreover, he could never be accused of having any interests but those of the Exhibition at heart. If such action is promptly taken, all further mischlet of this kind will cease, and bad impressions now existing will be removed. One of the statements published I sincerely hope is true-that the scheme to win over the British and Continental press by the establishment of an Exhibition press burean has been abandoned. I may add that is Henry Wood cordially indorses all that I have just said.

THE PARIS STAGE-DRIVERS ON STRIKE. NOT ALLOWING ANY STAGES TO RUN-LOCKOUT

OF LONDON CARPENTERS. Paris, May 25 .- The drivers of the public stages roughout this city struck to-day for twelve hours work per day, and for reinstatement of drivers belonging ion, who have been dismissed from the ser vice of the stage company. assembled around the offices and stables of the company, in order to prevent "blacklegs" from being em The company during the day made an attempt to run a few stages, but the strikers attacked them, cut the traces, pulled the drivers from their seats, and left the stages in the streets. Several of

the strikers were afterward arrested. Late in the day the omnibus company consented to the abolition of premiums, an increase of wages of 1 franc per day, and the granting of one day's leave

of absence per month with pay.

London, May 25.—A lockout of the London carpen ters began to-day. Fifteen thousand men are idle.

ing of the stage-drivers held in Paris on the night of May 11. It had been organized by "Le Rappel," a semi-radical paper, the principal contributors to srs. Vacquerie and Lockroy, both relaof Commerce in two or three French Cabinets. meeting, which was opened at 1:30 a. m., dasted until drivers. M. Lefevre, business manager of "Le Rapscribes \$100 to start the fund of that syndicate." This declaration was received with deafening cheers, and a committee was elected in accordance with the suggestion. M. Mesardur, a Deputy, was chosen president, and municipal officers of Paris assessors. They promised the support of the Chamber and of the Board of Aldermen to those men who had been compelled to deprive themselves of their few house data of and the few house of the few house few houses few their few hours of rest at night to discuss their com-mon interests." Speeches were made showing the miserable condition of the stage-drivers. They work receive wages of 60 cents to \$1, this pittance being reduced terribly by a crushing and unjust system of fines. It was shown also that, since its foundation, the stage company had realized \$400,000 through its investment of the \$40 "caution" or security which every driver has to furnish upon entering the company's employ. The meeting voted that 3 per cent interest should be hereafter paid by the company out of that security deposit. Many other suggestions were made, and finally the drivers dispersed quietly. It appears that the company has discharged some leaders of the movement, a measure which was sufficient to bring about the present strike, especially on account of the systement prevailing since the Fournies tragedy of May 1 among the working classes in France.

MEASURES TAKEN TO PREVENT FURTHER CON-

FLICTS BETWEEN BRITISH AND PORTUGUESE.

London, May 25.—Further details concerning the fight which took place on May 12 near Massi-Kesse, between the British and Portuguese, have been received here from Lorenzo Margues. It appears that the Portuguese were marching upon Fort Salisbury and when they were within twenty yards of that place the British South Africa Company's police fired on them, killing seven and wounding twenty of the Portuguese force.

The British admiral at Delagoa Bay reports that the Portuguese assumed the offensive. The admiral adds that the Portuguese were massed near Umtasa's Kraal, whence they marched upon Fort Salisbury in order to

Lisbon, May 25.—The Portuguese at the time of the fight on May 12 were within their own lines at Massi-Kesse and 700 yards from the depot of the Mozambique Company. The newspapers here concur in denouncing the persistent efforts of the British South Africa Com-

pany to prevent an understanding between Great Britain and Portagal.

An official dispatch received here from Beira says that the Governor-General of Mozambique has made an agreement with the British Consul at Feira by which measures will be taken to prevent any further conflicts taking place between the British and Portaguese.

the Gold Coast of Africa, near the month of the Bassam River, say that the French expedition sent into the interior in order to avenge the death of two French travellers has fought a battle with a force of about 800 natives, killing many of them and subduing the

Lisbon, May 25 .- The treaty between Portugal and the Congo Free State has been signed. Most of the Congo State's African claims are allowed, but Portu-

A DENIAL BY CONSUL-GENERAL KING. about to be recalled to explain his connection with certain matters which "La Presse" declares to be of

The steamship Plate, Captain Rendle, arrived here yesterday from Santos and Rio Janeiro, and will be leteined at Quarantine until to-day for disinfection Eighteen of the crew were sent to a hospital at Rio Janeiro on March 3 on the voyage to Santos, suffering from yellow fever. All on board have been quite

FAILED FOR A MILLION.

ANOTHER SHOE FIRM MAKES AN ASSIGN.

POTTER, WHITE & BAYLEY'S SUSPENSION

SURPRISE TO THE TRADE IN BOSTON. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Boston, May 25 .- Boston's business men ere surprised this afternoon to learn that the well-known boot and shoe house of Potter, White & Bayley, of No. 130 Summer-st., had suspended. The firm has done a business of two millions a year, and while of late there have been intima tions that its credit was shaking, a seeming denial was given to them by the firm promptly meeting its liabilities as fast as due. An assignment for the benefit of the creditors has been made to George S. Bullens, president of the Revere Bank, William Henry Allen of the firm of Allen, Field & Lawrence, and Edward H. Dunn, of the firm of Dunn, Green & Co., and the assignees will proceed at once to prepare a statement of liabilities and assets to be laid before the creditors. As soon as this can be done a meeting of the creditors will be called.

The surprise of the public at the announcement of the failure was the greater because of the denial by the firm over their own signature last Saturday of the report that their liabilities to the Hill Shoe Company, of Memphis, were \$198,000, or that the failure of that company would seriously cripple them. Of the causes that brought about the failure but little can be definitely stated, for the junior member of the firm, speaking for the others, said that he could make no statement at present either as to the causes, liabilities or assets. The assignees had but little more to say; in fact, they could not say anything, for the failure was a surprise to them as well as to the general public. Estimates of the liabilities by gentlemen in the

same line placed the amount at from \$750,000 to \$1,000,000. The firm consists of John Howard M. Stephens and C. Potter. The last named is the son of John C. Potter, who is the only member of the original firm who is now living, Mr. Bayley having died in December, 1883, and Mr. White having died in June, 1885. Mr. Bayley left an estate of \$344,000. The interest of Mr. White expired in June, 1886, at which time Mr. Potter admitted his son Frank C. and Mr. Stephens, the latter having long been an employe of the

The firm's factories are at Farmington, N. H. and at Cochituate, Mass. Until recently it also manufactured at M. N. Arnold's factory at North Abington. A large portion of the trade has been South and West. They have sold the "Bent brogan" largely, the finer grades being left quite generally to other concerns.

It is thought on the street that the falling off in Western and Southern trade had much to do with the failure, though the firm was supposed to be doing a good business elsewhere. The firm pur-chased most of its sole leather from Hoyt Brothers and Thomas E. Proctor, and most of its upper leather from Allen, Field & Lawrence and from Dunn, Green & Co., and these houses are doubt-less the largest merchandise creditors. Mr. Dunn, however, expressed the opinion that the banks were still larger creditors, and that the bulk of the

Hooper & Gore, manufacturers of fine hats for the retail trade, doing business at No. 18 West Fourth-st., with a factory at Nos. 52 to 56 Ellery-st., Brooklyn made an assignment yesterday to James S. Willett withont preference. The members of the firm were Rachel A. Hooper, Calvin Gore and Carlos Gore. The latter was a special partner. Rachel A. Hooper is the vife of Nicholas A. Hooper. The latter failed in the same business about twenty years ago. He falled a second time in 1887, the name of the firm then being Nicholas A. Hooper assumed his Hooper & Prysr. wife's name in business in consequence of his former failure. The total capital of Hooper & Gore was said

belligerents they have absolutely no status that would admit of negotiations with them by the United States Government. Still it is plainly evident that some kind of an understanding has been or is expected to be reached which will result in the easy transfer of the Itata to either Admiral McCann or Admiral Brown, Itata to either Admiral McCann of Admiral Brown, should she reach Chili. This, of course, would not take the shape of a formal agreement, but the intimation may already have been conveyed to American Naval officers at Joulque by the insurgents that such a course will be pursued, and doubtless this has formed the basis of many of the cuble dispatches that have passed between Washington and Iquique during the last two weeks.

THE STEAMER HUDSON GOES ASHORE,

this morning at 6:10 o'clock. Ninety-six passengers were aboard. At 5:20 p. m. a telegram from Kitty Hawk, N. C., stated that she was lying easy. The Merritts telegraphed for their steamers Peed and Jones to go to her assistance at once, although the captain said he wanted no assistance. A feleg am from Kitty

The steamer Hudson went ashore in a dense for, she having lost her rectouling. The captain has confidence that he can work her off. Captain Hubbard, of the Nag's Head Life-Saving Station, secured a volunteer crew and went to her. He took off five of the passens, who were frightened; the rest remained abound. The impression is that she will float at high water, which is at 1 a.m.

The confidence of the captain was justified, for a third telegram from Kitty Hawk, received to-night, states that the Hudson had floated.

Lebanon, Penn., May 25.-At to-day's session of the General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church the following persons were selected as the Board of Missions: The Rev. Messrs, C. S. Albert, L. A. Hammond,

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 26, 1891.-TWELVE PAGES. Mesers. L. T. Appold, E. D. Miller, John W. Rice and Albert F. Fox. The Board of Church Extension reported total receipts for two years \$80,000, an increase of \$14,000. The cash in the treasury brings up FEELING IN THE ASSEMBLY AGAINST THE the assets to \$213,619. The Synod laid an apportionment for this Board of \$70,000.

HE CHASED MRS. TILFORD WITH A KNIFE HIS CASE TO BE TAKEN UP ON THURSDAY-

A DRUNKEN BUTLER MAKES A PANIC IN THE

George Merritt, butler for Frank Tilford, of the firm of Park & Tilford, while under the influence of liquor on Saturday afternoon, made a desperate attempt to kill Mrs. Tilford and the women servants employed at Mr. Tilford's cottage at Cedarhurst, Long Island. He was chasing Mrs. Tilford and the others through the house with a large carving knife in his hand, when their screams attracted the attention of Christopher Cornelius, the gardener, who went to the rescue and succeeded in capturing and disarming Merritt after a hard struggle.

Mr. Tilford was away from home. Mrs. Tilford was prostrated by the excitement, and is still confined to her bed. Merritt was taken in charge by Officer Kane, of Far Rockaway, for whom the gardener dispatched a messenger after he had captured the would-be murderer. Yesterday morning Cornelius appeared as complainant against Merritt, making a charge of assault before Justice Smith, who committed Merritt to the county jail for ten days. During the afternoon Maggie Smith, a servant in the employ of Mr. Tilford, appeared before Justice Smith and made a charge of larceny against Merritt. She alleges that he stole some jewelry from her room. Merritt will have to answer this charge at the expiration of his term of imprisonment.

A REVOLVER TO PRESERVE ORDER.

WILLIAMSBRIDGE TRUSTEES HAVE A LIVELY MEETING.

President Duncan, of the Williamsbridge Board of Trustees, found occasion last night while presiding over a meeting of the trustees to draw a revolver on ex-Village Clerk Delahanty. The trustees had met for the purpose of paying off men employed on public They were compelled to engage an expert to open the safe, as ex-Clerk Delahanty, it was said, refused to reveal the combination. While the expert was at work Delahanty entered the room and Trustee ert Madden asked him what business he had there Delahanty struck Madden, it was said, and a rough-and-tumble fight followed. Madden was severely handled and President Duncan went to his rescue Mr. Duncan drew a revolver after Delahanty bad at

A CHICAGO PRAIRIE FIRE.

STAMPEDE OF AN EXCURSION PARTY WHILE

om this city who went out to Calumet Heights yester day to inspect suburban lots were compelled to run for matches into the dead prairie grass. A brisk horth the southeasterly (portion of the platted prairie the flames spread and advanced with tremendous rapidity advancing fire. The scattering dwellings in the vicinity goods behind, joined in the flight. Fortunately the of the tract and the fire, running out of fuel, abated before it reached the houses. Two police officers were saverely burned while fighting the flames back from the iwellings.

ONE LESS DISTURBING ELEMENT.

THE STRIKE OF THE FRAMERS WILL END TO-

DAY-THE LUMBER BOYCOTT. One disturbing element will disappear to-day in the

Boston, May 25.-The marble-cutters employed by

J. W. Tufts and A. D. Puffer & Sons, soda fountain manufacturers of this city, have struck because the firms mentioned proposed doing work for John

Boston, May 25 (Special).-Lemuel Nichols, a stablekeeper of Bangor, Me., called at the office of the Eastern Banking and Trust Company in Boston on April 15 to make out a check. While there he placed his NORTH CAROLINA COAST.

Norfolk, May 25 (Special).—The steamer fludson, of the Cromwell Line, from New-York to New-Orleans, with a cargo of general merchandise, went ashore two nules south of Pode to the Company named a check for \$655. As it seemed to be properly signed by Mr. Nichols the amount of the check was promptly paid to the Rayleton New-York to be properly signed by Mr. Nichols the amount of the check was promptly paid to the Rayleton New-York to be properly signed by Mr. Nichols the amount of the check was promptly paid to the Rayleton New-York to New-Yor Bank of Boston, from which it had come. When, however, it subsequently reached Mr. Nichols in the ordi-April 15 came to mind and this led to the conclusion that the check had been picked up by somebody and then filled in and used in Boston. The banking people of Bangor asked a Boston lawyer, Frank E. Fitz, to investigate the matter. With the aid of detectives it was trarned that the check had been presented to the Boylston Bank by E. B. Wood, a piano dealer, who in turn had received it from one of his customers, a woman, Nellie E. Rogers. The latter was found at of uttering a forged check. She claims that she ceived the cheek in part payment for a bill from C. H. Knowles, whose name, by the way, appears on the back of the check. She had met Knowles several-times, she said, but did not know where he could be found. The woman is twenty-six years old.

before Judge Graham, of the Criminal Court, this even-

PROFESSOR.

TALKS WITH PROMINENT PRESBYTERIAN

CLERGYMEN-PROCEEDINGS IN DETROIT YESTERDAY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Detroit, Mich., May 25 .- The General Assembly began its second week with an allusion to the Union Seminary case and then fixed a date for its discussion. President Patton, of Princeton, called the Committee on Theological Seminaries together at the morning session, and for the

greater part of the day the members were in the church tower in confidential conference. The reports of the dozen or more institutions were received, and the overtures, nearly eighty, relating to the teaching in Union Seminary in general and the inaugural address of Dr. Briggs in particular. Dr. Patton requested that the report of his committee be made the first order of the day for Thursday morning and his suggestion was adopted. Therefore any friends of the seminary or of Dr. Briggs who desire to be present at what promises to be the great debate of the Assembly and one of the greatest in recent years will have an opportunity to make their arrangements accordingly.

So important are the issues that The Tribune cor-

respondent has obtained two interviews toon the prevailing topic of conversafrom men prominent in the Presbyterian Church, Dr. Henry M. Field, the Editor of "The New-York Evangelist," and Dr. George D. Baker, of Philadelphia, one of the most popular men now in Detroit, where he was the pastor of the First Presbyterian Church for nearly fifteen years. Dr. Field defends Dr. Briggs on the score of friendship, admits his infelicities and refers to the probable adverse action by the Assembly and its effect on the Church. Dr. Baker leaves entirely out of the question Dr. Briggs's scholarship and his standing as a minister and speaks of him simply as a theological professor, and his conclusion is that Dr. Briggs is not a safe teacher, and that the more he talks the more he makes that apparent. The interviews are

given herewith. Dr. Field said: given herewith. Dr. Field said:

'Professor Briggs is my friend and I always stand by a friend, especially if he is attacked, and if the battle is sore against him I stand by him the closer and fight for him the harder. Br. Briggs is a man of extraordinary learning in his department. Several years ago the late President Roswell D. Hitchcock, of Union Seminary, said to me: "There are not two such scholars of the younger generation in this country as Professor Briggs and Professor Brown." Briggs is an enthusiast in the study of the Bible, with that most important qualification in a teacher, the power of inspiring the same ardor in his pupils. No professor in the Seminary is more popular than he. The graduates who have studied under him in the last ten years will tell you that no man ever kindled such enthusiasm in them or opened such treasures of knowledge, making the old

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failure. The folia capital of Mooper & Gore was sold to be \$75,000.

Deputs Sheriff Tracy received an attachment year feet and the street of the first of the blow unless feet along for \$801,500 37, obtained by sylvester V. Life momenta & Co. against the Size received an attachment of the street of the first of the blow unless feet and the Size received an attachment of the first of the blown began on May 1. For the continued analyst the Transon China Company, obtained by H. G. Argell, for \$817,009 20. The Certain and the first of the first of the latest of the latest

Dr. Baker made these sententious comments:

I have simply to say that in my judgment Professor Briggs is an altegether useful theological teacher. With me it is not a question of his scholarship; nobody doubts that. It is not a question of his christian character; nobody doubts that, it is admyly a question as to his fitness to instruct young men who are caudidates for the ministry. The whole burden of his defence on the part of his friends has been apploache. They all say, and they has been apploache. They all say, and they say it over and over again, and they ring the changes upon it, that Professor Briggs is misunderstood. If so, he has been misunderstood by a large majority of the ministry of the Presylverian Church, and, I think, by a great majority of the eldership. The Presylverian ministry and laity are generally admitted to be possessed of fair intelligence, and if he has been so misunderstood by them, the question is whether he is a safe man to have under his instructions, at the most critical period of their training, the young men who are to occupy the pulpits of the Church. The General Assembly has the power of disapproval. No specific reason for which the disapproval shall be rendered is indicated in the compact between the seminary and the Assembly. If in the judgment of the General Assembly any man is wholly unfitted by his general make-no for the place. It is entirely competent for it to disapprove his election on that ground. If this General Assembly should fall to take some decided action in this case the agitation will be increased rather than diminished, and the probabilities of trouble in the future in the Church will be greatly increased. The more Dr. Briggs talks the worse he makes his case, and the more the Church is disturbed. The simple question, I repeat, is whether it is safe to put young men under the instructions of a professor who, in the judgment of his very best friends and most carness defenders is in the habit of so expressing himself as to be continually and grievously misun

Dr. Parkhurst's sermon yesterday has been sent here by telegraph, and it is causing a great deal of comment. Naturally, the Princeton men feel aggrieved at his caustic words against their

reports on Thursday. Some of the seminary pe ple are in favor of letting the majority take all the responsibility, and propose not to have any speeches in defence of the professor. Others are looking forward to Dr. Parkhurst's expected ar-